

PROBABILITIES.
Fair and very cold.

McGill Daily

"DAILY" PHONES.

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Business Up. 438
Advertising.. Main 3053

VOL. 5. NO. 70.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1916.

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148TH OFFICERS GIVE TALK ON MACHINE GUNS

Signallers' Work Also Dealt With
at Meetings Held.

LIEUT. F. W. G. HALE JOINS

He Has Been a Platoon Com-
mander in the University
C.O.T.C.

Yesterday the students of the Faculties of Arts and Applied Science were given an opportunity of learning how signalling and machine gun sections are organized and employed during the present war. Meetings were held in both Faculties during the day under the direction of the 148th Battalion C.E.F., which is endeavoring to recruit men for these branches of its organization.

Lieut. J. E. Hoare gave a fifteen minute talk on the Signalling Section of a battalion which proved very interesting. After a short description of the composition of the section he proceeded to enumerate the many subjects a signaller must know, and know well. To begin with, the men chosen for the signalling section must be some of the best men in the battalion. The reason for this is obvious—the lives of the whole battalion are at times dependent on these men and they must be cool-headed and have plenty of initiative and sense of responsibility. A pleasant point in the life of a signaller on service is that he is exempt from any of the "dirty work." The signallers are never put on any fatigues except, of course, those relating immediately to their own section.

The amount of knowledge required, however, is extraordinary. A signaller must know Morse, semaphore, heliograph, lamp signalling and a certain amount of elementary electricity. Also map reading, field sketching, and a knowledge of reports, and, of course, the Signalling Manual. One of the most important qualities of the signaller is his initiative, and he must get his messages through by hook or crook, and it often depends on one man alone to devise how message shall be gotten through.

Lieut. Hoare concluded his lecture by appealing to any men who felt they could, to go to Headquarters and talk it over with him.

Work of Machine Guns.

Lieut. G. H. Forrester then gave a description of the work of the Machine Gun Section. He said that the type of men required for this section was exactly the same as that of the signalling section. They must be intelligent and have initiative.

He explained the action of the machine-guns being used at the front, namely, the Maxim's, which work by the Recoil method, and the Colt-Lewis and Hotchkiss, which work by the gas method. The Allies were caught rather unprepared as far as the use of machine-guns goes, but have made up for it since. They are now using sixteen machine-guns per battalion, where formerly two were used. He also said that owing to the use of machine-guns, two men can now give the fire of sixty, well directed and much more accurately. The average machine-gun fires 500 rounds per minute, and the men must know the gun well to get the maximum efficiency out of it. Guns must also be placed in well-chosen positions, and changed regularly from one emplacement to another. Men in this section must also know signalling.

Both officers made an appeal to the men, hoping they would come in their sections if possible, because the kind of men at McGill are the kind they want. The question of getting their years was dealt with, and the officers promised to send in a list of the McGill men wishing to join to the Principal, asking him to grant them their years, and leaving it to him. If he should grant them their years or degrees they would be able to go; if not, the majority probably would not be able to go. This would then leave the question of their going over in the hands of the Principal.

Both officers were loudly applauded, and the lectures very much appreciated.

Still Recruiting N.C.O.'s.

The 148th has been, and is still, recruiting for its N.C.O. Class, and has vacancies for about eighty or ninety more men; but, on January 26th, it is the intention to start active recruiting for the whole battalion, by holding recruiting meetings in the various works and in different public places in the city. It, therefore, means that anybody who is anxious to get into this battalion before that date can still have the benefit of going in for the N.C.O. Class, and will have every opportunity of qualifying.

Another of the provisional officers of Col. Magee's staff is Lieut. F. W. G. Hale. Lieut. Hale was born at Woolwich, and has been resident in Mont-

(Continued on Page 2.)



Daily

SIX WESLEYAN THEOLOGS JOIN THE AMBULANCE

Enlisted In a Body Yesterday In
Lieut.-Col. Peters' Unit.

PROFESSOR IS ALSO GOING

Prof. W. C. Graham Expects to
Leave for Overseas Service
in Spring.

The honor roll at the Wesleyan Theological College received new impetus yesterday, when six new men volunteered and were accepted for overseas service. All have joined No. 9 Field Ambulance. They are: W. C. Armstrong, Shawville, Que., Arts '16, Theo. '16; G. G. Burton, Greenspond, Nfld., Arts '16, Theo. '16; Gordon N. Maxwell, Seeley's Bay, Ont., Arts '17, Theo. '17; C. F. Davies, Arts '19, Theo. '19; J. W. Baggs, Theo. '18, and W. Tucker, Theo. '18.

For some time past there has been a feeling of unrest among several of the men as to their duty, and it was learned with satisfaction that one or two had enlisted in the N.C.O. class of the 148th during the Christmas vacation. Evidently these new recruits, fired with the zeal for their service, have been doing some persuasive recruiting work, which found its fruit yesterday in the new contingent. The heart of Lieut.-Col. Peters must have been strangely warmed when he met so many men from his native island of Newfoundland who were ready to go overseas with him in the 9th Field Ambulance. The most pleasing thing is the number of senior men who have joined. It means a good deal of sacrifice for a man to lay aside his cherished ambition when in very sight of the goal to answer the call of the King, and great praise is due to the men who have so calmly and deliberately done so.

A splendid example has been set by Prof. W. C. Graham, who also hopes to leave for overseas service in the spring, and who since the opening of the session has been a live patriotic force among the men. It was largely due to his efforts and the appeal of Lieut.-Col. Magee that some thirty men joined the C.O.T.C. earlier in the session, and thus many of the new recruits have already been training in preparation for the time when the call did eventually come.

One man who is now undergoing an operation at the instigation of the authorities had been previously refused, but so ardent was his desire that he has persuaded the authorities to take steps to make him eligible.

Already the college is represented by eleven men on the firing line, while this year's contingent brings the number up to twenty. This, however, in no way closes the list, since some three or four more men are under consideration of the authorities.

The Theologues who have enlisted for overseas service are as follows:

W. P. Bunt, Arts and Theo. '16, 148th N.C.O.

A. Willans, Theo. '18, 148th N.C.O.

G. Geo. Davidson, Theo. '18, Heavy Siege Artillery.

W. C. Armstrong, Arts and Theo. '16, 9th Field Ambulance.

G. G. Burton, Arts and Theo. '16, 9th Field Ambulance.

G. Maxwell, Arts and Theo. '17, 9th Field Ambulance.

C. F. Davies, Arts and Theo. '18, 9th Field Ambulance.

J. W. Baggs, Theo. '18, 9th Field Ambulance.

W. Tucker, Theo. '18, 9th Field Ambulance.

Another McGill man in No. 9 Field Ambulance is J. H. Macfarlane, last year with Arts '16. He was a member of the C.O.T.C. and quartermaster-sergeant of B Company at the spring training camp at Niagara-on-the-Lake.

The headquarters of the unit are in the 73rd Battalion barracks on St. James street.

R. V. C. '18 MEETING

A meeting of R. V. C. '18 was held yesterday for the purpose of electing a hockey manager. Miss Frances Greir was elected to the position, and though last year's team which won all the games of the season and secured the hockey point towards the trophy is sadly depleted, there are, nevertheless, good prospects for the hockey team of the R.V.C. '18.

COL. BIRKETT TO SPEAK.

Col. H. S. Birkett, officer commanding No. 3 General Hospital (McGill), will be a speaker at the meeting of the Medical Undergraduate Society, to be held this evening. Dr. F. J. Shepherd will also deliver an address on "Skin Diseases."

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McGill Daily

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The Daily and You

Every institution of any size in McGill has received accentuated and oft-repeated notice in these columns. The C.O.T.C., the new Battalion, the Hockey Club, "The Lit," all have been brought up, and the general subject of a University and its relation to the students which compose it, has received, and justly, the most pronounced recognition of all.

It is an omen, which may be good or bad, that increasing attention is being drawn to the necessity for students to strive earnestly to free themselves from the academic bondage, which a university education is so apt to lay upon them. Get a liberal education, one which will fit the student for the practical life, is the swelling slogan.

All of which brings us to The Daily. The Press is one of the forces of the world to-day, and a knowledge of its methods will surely be of use to broaden a man's mind. This knowledge can be inculcated to a very considerable extent by taking up work on The Daily Staff.

This work will be accompanied by an instant focussing of the recruit's view of McGill and its affairs. In The Daily office everything is known, even more than is published, and, too, everything is discussed and criticized with an amazing, but certainly enlightening, frankness and freedom.

Fluency in writing, ability to think consecutively, in a haze of multi-colored conversation, added to a fascination which cannot be defined, all contribute to hold additions to The Daily Staff once they are obtained.

A speaking acquaintance with the workings of the modern printing office, a truly marvellous place, till you lose your Thaumaturgic capacity, can be gained by a trip with the office messenger; and, urged by a little salutary curiosity, any student may, after a year's work with his college paper, emerge from his experience with one portion of his education on a very fair road to completeness.

Science and War

Dr. Poulton, Professor of Zoology in Oxford, says that neglect of science has been the cause of much misery and of the loss of thousands of lives in this war. Science, he says, was longing to help, but suggestions for new devices in warfare were neglected by the Government. He added:

"There might be some who feared that the importance he placed on science in this respect would foster the callous materialism and brutality which has been such a shock to the world. But it was not German science which was responsible for the horror, but the German spirit, which had used science, as it had used everything else except a sane psychology, for its own ends. Science pursued for its own sake because of the enthusiasm and, indeed, inspiration, which it called into being, was in reality one chief bulwark of the modern world against materialism."

The error in reasoning to which Prof. Poulton refers is a very common one. The Germans have paid great attention to science. The Germans have been brutal. Therefore, science causes brutality. It would be easy to prove in the same way that American attention to science in business and industry has caused a decline in military spirit. One conclusion would be as worthless as the other.

The truth is, that the German craze for militarism and conquest has caused the gifts of science to be perverted from construction to destruction. Next to the appalling loss of life caused by the war is the waste of material and energy, which might have added greatly to the happiness and comfort of the human race.

Editorial Note

The manner in which students of the Wesleyan College are responding to the call of King and Country is setting a splendid example. All honor to the men who count no sacrifice too great when the King and Empire call! The Daily wishes them God-speed, and trusts that it may be theirs to bring honor to the name of their College and University.

MEETING AT R. V. C.

U. OF T. MEN ARRIVE.

Men and women students of all faculties are requested to keep in mind the meeting to be held in the Royal Victoria College this afternoon at 4:15. Miss Rouse is to be the speaker, and this meeting is to be the largest and most important which she will address in Montreal. Her subject is to deal, like the majority of present-day subjects, with the war, and she will lay particular stress upon the students' part in it.

STUDENT IS RECOVERING.

Walter T. Fraser, Sci. '18, who has been very seriously ill at the Montreal General Hospital, is rapidly recovering.

MAJOR A. McEWEN, McGILL GRADUATE, IN CASUALTY LIST

Reported Wounded While Serving In Artillery.

The name of Major Alan Bretell McEwen, Sci. '22, is included in the casualty list issued by the Department of Militia and Defence at Ottawa yesterday. Major McEwen is reported wounded. He is serving with the 3rd Field Artillery Brigade, 1st Division of Canadians. Major McEwen's home is in Byron, Ont., where his father, Robert McEwen, is proprietor of the Alloway Lodge Stock Farm. He went overseas with the artillery of the first Canadian contingent as a captain, and has since secured his majority.

Lieut. Warren A. Dakin, Med. '10, is now on duty in the east. It will be remembered that he resigned the superintendence of the Reginal General Hospital to enlist as a lieutenant in the Royal Army Medical Corps. He is now attached to No. 8 Stationary Hospital, which is either at Cairo or Lemnos.

The Winnipeg Free Press, of the 3rd of January, says: "Thirty years ago to-day, Dr. Mewburn, on leaving Winnipeg for Lethbridge, was presented with a gold watch and chain by the medical profession of Winnipeg. The students of the Medical College presented the doctor with a gold-headed cane. The doctor is now Major F. H. Mewburn, Med. '81, at the front."

Major H. E. Munroe, Med. '03, has returned to Canada to take command of the new Saskatchewan Hospital unit about to be organized. Dr. Munroe has been serving with No. 1 Stationary Hospital in France.

Dr. W. Douglas Cruickshanks, Med. '13, son of the principal of the Hess Street School, Hamilton, who has just completed a post-graduate course at a hospital in New York, is going to join a medical corps bound for Egypt. Dr. Cruickshanks' time was up at nine o'clock Wednesday morning. Within an hour he was about to board the Baltic when he got orders to report at Kingston, Ont., to join the Queen's Hospital.

Captain Morgan M. Johnston, Arts '15, and Mrs. Johnston (formerly Miss Tuff) of Montreal are at the Avonmore, William street, Kingston. Capt. Johnston is attached to the 34th Battalion, C.F.A.

Linwood F. Fyles, Sci. '15, who went overseas with the Canadian Overseas Railway Construction Corps as chauffeur for Lieut.-Col. Ramsay, the commanding officer, is at present qualifying in England for a commission in the Canadian Engineers. Fyles was a member of the Students' Council last year.

Frank W. G. Hale, Sci. '18, assistant secretary of the Science Undergraduate Society, yesterday tendered his resignation as such. At a meeting of the class of Science '18 yesterday, Eric Camp was named as his successor. Mr. Hale has been appointed a lieutenant in the 18th Battalion, C.E. F. He has been a platoon commander in the McGill C.O.T.C., and last year was a sergeant in A Company.

Herbert Ross, who was a student at McGill in B. C. for one year, and then came to Montreal to finish his Arts course with the class of 1916, has been transferred to the 103rd Overseas Battalion as a lieutenant from the 50th Gordon Highlanders, which is not overseas battalion, and to which he was first attached.

Three McGill men who have returned from the front—Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, Law '07; Lieut. C. G. Greenshields and Pte. W. B. Scott, Law '12—were among the guests of honor at a dinner given by the Junor Bar Association at the Windsor Hotel.

The news that Capt. G. G. Corbet, Med. '98, has been invalided to England has been received by relatives in St. John. Since the beginning of the war Dr. Corbet had been doing the work of several men, working steadily for two and three days at a stretch without sleep and expending his every energy in the care of the wounded in his hospital. Finally his knees were affected by the constant strain and he had to give up the work.

John Edgar, Sci. '00, is serving as a captain in the 60th Battalion, C.E.F., at Bramshott, England.

Albee Amos Skeets, Med. '09, is a lieutenant with the Royal Army Medical Corps serving in the Eastern Mediterranean. Dr. Skeets practised at St. Albans, U.K., prior to going to the front.

B. V. C. RED CROSS.

Those who are in charge of Red Cross work next week are:

Jan. 17—J. Wolphart, Isabel Howe, Annie Younger and Margaret Pickel.

Jan. 18—M. Lindley, Anna Potter, W. MacLaren and End Price.

Jan. 19—M. Fritz, Isabel Reid, J. N. Klein and M. Leouson.

Jan. 20—Wanda Wyatt, E. Miller, Ruth Salomon and I. Smith.

Jan. 21—Ella Duff, M. Spafford, M. Spier and A. Superior.

Bandage making will continue in the Common Room until further notice.

What's On

To-day.

4:15—Miss Rouse, at the R.V.C.
7:30—Senior Play rehearsal, at R. V. C.

8:00—Junior team practice, Campus Rink.

8:15—Dr. Shepherd before Medical Society.

Jan. 14—Arts '18 hockey practice, 11-12 a.m.

Jan. 14—Arts '19 hockey practice, 9:00 a.m.

Jan. 15—R.V.C. vs. Macdonald College, basketball.

Jan. 17—Boxing and fencing practices at Central Y.M.C.A.

Jan. 17—McGill vs. Laval hockey game, at Arena.

Jan. 17—Students' Council meeting.

Jan. 18—R.V.C. Partial Play rehearsal.

Jan. 18—Examinations in Applied Science.

Jan. 22—R.V.C. vs. Victoria School, basketball.

Jan. 23—Dr. Adams at McGill Y.M.C.A.

Jan. 29—Special examinations in Arts.

Jan. 30—Dr. Adams at McGill Y.M.C.A.

Feb. 5—Medical dinner.

Feb. 6—Dr. John Macnaughton at McGill Y.M.C.A.

C.O.T.C. PARADES ARE VOLUNTARY

Science and Medicine Students Having Exams. Need Not Attend.

BATTALION ORDERS NO. 38,

by

LIEUT.-COLONEL ROBERT STARKE

O.C. McGill Cont., C.O.T.C.

Montreal, Jan. 13, 1916.

1. Appointments and Promotions.

The following appointments and promotions are approved and confirmed:

D COMPANY.

To be sergeants—Corporal B. W. Roberts and Corporal K. G. Blackader.

2. Information.

Parades on Tuesday, 18th, and Thursday, 20th inst., are voluntary to those students of the Faculties of Science and Medicine who have examinations during the week.

By order,

J. C. SIMPSON,

Captain,

Adjutant, McGill Cont., C.O.T.C.

FORM STUDENTS' UNIT.

Western Universities Will Send Full Battalion of Undergraduates.

The project to organize a battalion of students in the West for service overseas appears to be meeting with favor. The Calgary News-Telegram says in a recent issue:

"It is proposed that an entire battalion be raised by the four western universities of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia, and to develop interest in the campaign. Dr. Wilson and Prof. Argue, of the University of Manitoba, have been visiting the other institutions, and have met with an encouraging response. Such arrangements as have been made have been tentative, and final action cannot be taken until representatives of the four universities have met in conference and have reached a basis of operation. Hundreds of western university students have enlisted, and the great majority of these have signed on with the university companies that have been raised in connection with McGill University and that have gone forward or will go forward as reinforcements for the Princess Patricia. It will be only fitting that the western universities should have the honor of raising a battalion of their own, and the News-Telegram feels a hearty sympathy for the plea that is being made by Dr. Wilson and Prof. Argue."

ARTS '18 MEETING.

At a well-attended meeting of Arts '18, held yesterday at 1 p.m., it was decided to present all members of the class who started with it in their freshman year, and have enlisted since the beginning of the present session, with a copy of the class pin. It was also decided to engrave on the back of the pins the offices held by any of these men. The secretary was authorized to collect one dollar from each member of the class for the class funds, and including twenty-five cents deposit on pins.

The question of a hockey captain was also brought up, and L. S. Henry was elected to fill the position. Messrs. Callaghan and Hutchison offered many helpful suggestions during the course of the meeting, which was the longest held by the class. So long was it that several members of the class who had lectures at two o'clock were forced to miss their lunches.

COMMISSION FOR QUEEN'S MAN.

V. S. Bevor, of the O.T.C. of Queen's University, has been granted a commission in the Imperial Army and will leave shortly to take up his duties.

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FACULTY CONTROL OVER ATHLETICS URGED BY DEAN

Professional Trouble-Makers to Blame, Is Statement.

ATHLETICS A LABORATORY

Mutual Distrust Is Cause of Professionalism In Sport Is Contention.

That collegiate and intercollegiate athletics are in a better condition than ever before, was the consensus of opinion at the meeting of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. In the minds of the 168 representatives of institutions throughout the United States, gathered for the tenth annual conference, there is unreserved faith that, despite the questions of professionalism now vexing many of the colleges, in the future the matter will right itself.

"Mutual distrust," said Dean Briggs, of Harvard, president of the association, "is the greatest evil factor in college sport. And a large part of that evil springs from a source no more reputable than the accusation of some anonymous writer, who will not and cannot substantiate his charges. When the professional trouble-makers do prove their statements, we shall make short work of the professional athletes. Let our colleges keep at the head of their athletics men who try to be honest; let those men trust each other, and half the evils of intercollegiate athletics will die a natural death."

Princeton's point of view was stated by Dean McClenahan, who spoke in favor of faculty control of athletics. Not only is the undergraduate too prone to be swayed by emotion to be able to keep athletics in their proper position in college life, he said, but also the graduate is unfitted to deal with this important matter on account of his other interests. The recent Harvard-Yale-Princeton conference on eligibility was an example of how frank and unprejudiced men were able to settle athletic differences in an amicable spirit. In concluding, the Dean spoke in favor of mid-winter sports, saying that they were responsible for an amazing decrease in immorality and drinking during the winter months.

Prof. Robert N. Corwin, of Yale, stated that the faculties of many colleges are agreed that unrestricted athletics are a real menace to the attainment of that purpose for which our higher institutions of learning are founded. In proper measure, however, athletics furnish a laboratory in the art of living which no other feature of the university can provide. In this connection Prof. Corwin warned against adopting the illogical attitude that victory must be sought in sport at the expense of amateurism, or at an undue monetary sacrifice for coaching.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Dr. J. E. Raycroft, of Princeton, was elected chairman of the committee on basketball and on rules and publications. F. W. Luehring, of Princeton, was made chairman of the committee on swimming. Dean LeB. R. Briggs, of Harvard, was re-elected president of the association.

CORNELL VICTORIOUS.

The Cornell varsity hockey team defeated Massachusetts Institute of Technology seven in the Boston arena by a score of 2 goals to 1. Cornell was much heavier and faster than the Boston team and were on the offensive most of the time. Technology did well to keep the score as low as it was. The game as a whole was not very fast.

HYDRAULICS LABORATORY.

(A sonnet on a Speed base.)
Twas in the Fourth-Year Draughting room—
Not on the burning deck—
That students met Hydraulic doom,
And got it in the neck.

A Vacuum Gauge crowned many a brow,
Whence theory all had fled.
To bring it back—ah! none knew how
To reason with his head.

The R. P. M. taxed every brain,
The Discharge from each pen,
No co-efficient could restrain—
For these were desperate men.

The Meter showed how Time laid down—
It gained Momentum, too.
All minds quite Frictionless had grown,
And little Impulse knew.

Six questions? Yes, through II degrees,
They turned Impinging brains.
Such short 'uns, too, that up the trees
They sent you for your pains.

The Time is up—but still they write;
"A cinch," no man would say.
To finish what would take all night,
And nearly all the day.

—Discharged from a small Orifice after a Hydraulic Cram (Sci. '16).
Jan. 13, 1916.

Kansas.—Students of the department of Journalism have voted to wear corduroys to distinguish themselves from the other undergraduates.

SCHEDULES FOR SEVEN HARVARD SQUADS NAMED

Baseball, Track, Wrestling, Fencing and Hockey.

WILL MEET YALE FENCERS

Track Meets Arranged With Cornell and Yale Track Teams.

Followers of Harvard athletics are to-day studying with much interest the schedules which have been approved by the athletic committee for no less than seven Crimson teams. Baseball and track are the only major league teams represented in the list, the others being for the second 'varsity' hockey, 'varsity' wrestling, freshman hockey, 'varsity' fencing, and freshman swimming teams.

The baseball schedule is a most attractive one, with no less than twenty-nine games to be played, and an extra one in case of a tie with Yale. The usual Southern try will be taken during the Easter holidays. University of Virginia has this year been given two baseball games. The track team is to have a number of indoor meets in addition to the usual outdoor ones. The schedule follows:

VARSITY BASEBALL.

April 11—Bowdoin; 13—Maine; 15—West Point at West Point; 17—University of Virginia at Charlottesville; 19—Annapolis at Annapolis; 20—Catholic University at Washington; 21—Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; 22—Columbia at New York; 25—Bates; 27—Colby; 29—Vermont.

May 2—Georgetown; 4—University of Virginia; 6—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 10—Brown; 12—Amherst; 17—Holy Cross; 20—Princeton at Princeton; 24—Dartmouth; 27—Holy Cross at Worcester; 30—Brown at Providence.

June 1—Williams; 3—Princeton; 7—Boston College; 10—University of Pennsylvania; 13—Tufts; 16—Princeton; 20—Yale at New Haven; 21—Yale; 24—Yale (in case of tie).

TRACK TEAM.

Jan. 29—Coast Artillery games in Boston.

Feb. 5—Boston Athletic Association invitation meet; 19—Rhode Island State Armory games at Providence; 21—Armory games at Hartford.

March 4—I.C.A.A.A. indoor games at New York; 11—Meadowbrook Athletic Club meet at Philadelphia.

April 29—Pennsylvania relay carnival at Philadelphia.

May 6—Dual meet with Cornell at Ithaca; 13—Dual meet with Yale at Cambridge; 26 and 27—I.C.A.A.A. meet (place not yet decided).

WRESTLING TEAM.

Jan. 22—Brown at Providence; 5—Andover at Andover; 12—Princeton at Princeton; 19—Technological at Boston; 26—Springfield Y.M.C.A.

March 4—Yale; 11—Intercollegiate invitation meet.

SECOND TEAM HOCKEY.

Jan. 22—Winchester Hockey Club at Cambridge.

Feb. 2—Andover at Andover; 7—St. Marks at Southboro; 17—Huntington School at Cambridge; 19—St. Paul's School at Concord; (date not settled) —Milton at Milton.

FRESHMAN HOCKEY TEAM.

Jan. 19—Milton at Milton; 25—St. Marks at Southboro; 29—Exeter at Cambridge.

Feb. 5—Andover at Andover; 12—St. Paul's School at Concord; 19—Yale 1919 at New Haven.

VARSITY FENCING TEAM.

Jan. 21—Bowdoin; 28—University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 29—Navy at Annapolis.

Feb. 18—Springfield Y.M.C.A.

March 10—Yale.

April 1—I.F.A. preliminaries; 14, 15—I.F.A. final at New York.

FRESHMAN SWIMMING TEAM.

Jan. 11—Boston College High at Cambridge Y.M.C.A.; 14—English High at Curtis Hall; 18—Dorchester High at Curtis Hall; 21—Huntington School at Boston Y.M.C.A.; 25—Brookline High at Brookline; 27—Mechanic Arts High at Cambridge Y.M.C.A.; 29—Worcester at Worcester.

GENERAL JOFFRE'S COLLEAGUE.

Paris, France.—The official announcement of General de Castelnau's appointment as chief of staff to General Joffre was recently issued in the following form:

"It has always been admitted that forces acting in the same theatre of operations should be united under a single command, but the experience of the present war proves that this unity of direction is necessary, even when the forces are distributed on several fronts. It becomes indispensable when several allied armies have to concert their views for the adoption of a single plan applicable to all the theatres of operations. The text of the decrees on the conduct of great units and the service of a campaign, which only contemplated a campaign, responds promptly to treatment, while the true gripe is more inclined to cultivate a series of complications often of very dangerous and chronic form. Among the common complications, one thinks first of pneumonia, and this seems quite natural, as is shown by the influence of this infection on the mucous lining of the whole bronchial tree, which tends to become so swollen that its very calibre is diminished, and this swelling may extend far down into the air cells themselves. This produces a train of symptoms of the most alarming sort.

"All these symptoms are alike common in either true or false gripe, but under appropriate and early treatment the latter form of gripe usually responds promptly to treatment, while the true gripe is more inclined to cultivate a series of complications often of very dangerous and chronic form. Among the common complications, one thinks first of pneumonia, and this seems quite natural, as is shown by the influence of this infection on the mucous lining of the whole bronchial tree, which tends to become so swollen that its very calibre is diminished, and this swelling may extend far down into the air cells themselves. This produces a train of symptoms of the most alarming sort.

"Pneumonia is, perhaps, more prevalent during gripe epidemics than

MAYBE YOU HAVE GRIPPE WHICH IS NOT REALLY GRIPPE

Microscope Is Needed to Tell Whether It Is Real Thing.

SYMPTOMS ARE SIMILAR.

Changing Weather After Snowfalls Produces Pseudo Gripe, Says McClelland.

Have you got the gripe? Perhaps you only think you have. A prominent doctor of Gotham says that 60 per cent of the cases known as gripe are not gripe at all. He is not a Christian Science adherent, this doctor, so banish the thought which may have been conceived by the opening sentences.

Speaking of the gripe, Dr. McLelland, in the Brooklyn Eagle, says if true gripe is due to the Pfeiffer Bacillus, which is found in a very small proportion of cases, it follows either that the Bacillus of Pfeiffer is very evasive under the microscope, or that there is a condition of disease so analogous to gripe as only to be capable of being generally differentiated from it.

"When the Pfeiffer Bacillus is present in the body of man and so irritates him as to produce the train of symptoms so well known to the medical profession, then the patient has true gripe," said Dr. McLelland. "If, however, a similar class of symptoms almost identical with the preceding be found in a given individual who has no evidence bacteriologically of an invasion of the Pfeiffer Bacillus, then in all probability we have a disease which is not true gripe, but which bears all the external manifestations of this disease. In other words, we have a disease analogous to, but not identical, with true gripe. To this term pseudo-gripe, sort of a false gripe, may be applied.

"So far as I am aware, there is no means by which one can determine a diagnosis between the true gripe and pseudo-gripe, except by means of a microscopic examination of the secretions, or by forming a conclusion as to the probable diagnosis, following a study of the natural history of the disease itself through its transitional periods.

"It is claimed by many authorities that the treatment of gripe is often times unsatisfactory, as there is no curative specific known. The same argument may be used when we consider the treatment of most diseases, because the number of specific therapeutic agents known to medicine are so few that they might be almost counted upon the fingers of the hands, and yet none but therapeutic nihilists can deny the efficiency of therapeutic agents for the relief and cure of disease.

"It is certainly a fact that a very large proportion of the cases of so-called gripe are amenable to successful and speedy relief, and the avoidance of complications, if treatment be instituted so soon as the patient feels the slightest symptom of the approaching attack.

"The question may be naturally asked, if there is a difference in the causative factor of these clinically similar diseases, what produces the disease which is being described as pseudo-gripe? It is acknowledged that true gripe depends on the Pfeiffer Bacillus, and it is stated that in the pseudo-gripe no Pfeiffer Bacillus is present, but there can be found in the secretions of one so suffering, a mixed infection, and these find ready entrance into the body through the respiratory tract.

"The question may be naturally asked, if there is a difference in the causative factor of these clinically similar diseases, what produces the disease which is being described as pseudo-gripe? It is acknowledged that true gripe depends on the Pfeiffer Bacillus, and it is stated that in the pseudo-gripe no Pfeiffer Bacillus is present, but there can be found in the secretions of one so suffering, a mixed infection, and these find ready entrance into the body through the respiratory tract.

"Experience shows that such invasions of heterogeneous bacteria are apt to find their way into the nose and throat at such times when climatic changes, which induce snow formation and falling, have been followed by warmer weather, during which the snow has melted, and this produces an atmosphere reeking with the filth which the snow has brushed down from the atmosphere to the ground. So that a moist suspension of snow filth—containing bacteria of many kinds—occurs in such manner and place as to render it particularly liable to enter the breathing apparatus, through the nose and throat.

"Whatever the specific irritant may be, the fact is that to those susceptible, there is produced an irritation of the lining mucous membrane of the nose, throat, larynx, trachea, and bronchial tubes, which creates a rawness of the surface and a very sensitive condition of these parts.

"Besides the local manifestation alluded to, there is likely to develop systematic symptoms, e.g., lassitude, muscle pains, especially pains of the eye muscles, headache, fever, etc., etc.

"Excessive secretions from the nose, sinuses and bronchial tubes, together with a stuffiness of the nose and ears, adds to the general discomfort of the sufferer.

"All these symptoms are alike common in either true or false gripe, but under appropriate and early treatment the latter form of gripe usually responds promptly to treatment, while the true gripe is more inclined to cultivate a series of complications often of very dangerous and chronic form. Among the common complications, one thinks first of pneumonia, and this seems quite natural, as is shown by the influence of this infection on the mucous lining of the whole bronchial tree, which tends to become so swollen that its very calibre is diminished, and this swelling may extend far down into the air cells themselves. This produces a train of symptoms of the most alarming sort.

"Thus it is evident that if we would conserve these important organs, preventive measures should be established at the earliest moment."

CADETS AT QUETTA MILITARY COLLEGE

To Receive Instruction in Military Training and Urdu Language

Calcutta, India.—Under orders of the Secretary of State for India, ninety-nine cadets sailed from England in April last, to receive instruction at Quetta, the British bastion overlooking Baluchistan, in the rudiments of the military profession and in the Urdu language, during a period of six months. In one sense this move was an experiment, as there had never been any previous attempt to establish a Sandhurst in India. In another sense it was a reversion to the times when English lads were drafted into the East India Company's service as a very early age, arriving in India very often, as in the case of Hastings and Clive, at the age of sixteen or eighteen. The project had been discussed for some time, but it is probable that its consummation was hastened by the conditions set up by the war.

The first batch of cadets have now passed through the six months' course prescribed for them at Quetta, and ninety-five out of the original ninety-nine have been gazetted as second lieutenants in the Indian army. The course has admittedly been a strenuous one, and the results were scrutinized with great satisfaction on prize-giving day by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Malcolm Grover, commanding the fourth (Quetta) division. These included feats of physical drill, horsemanship, and engineering, which were greatly admired.

Brig.-Gen. Austin, the commandant of the college, addressing Gen. Grover and the assembled company afterwards, claimed that, as a result of the instruction imparted to them, the cadets had received a practical grounding in the rudiments of their profession. "They should, therefore," continued Gen. Austin, "be able to embark on the lives now before them equipped with a fair knowledge of what is expected from young officers trained for conditions of modern war. But we, sir, have prepared only the groundwork; and it is for others, and these gentlemen themselves, so to expand the military education begun here, that, in a short time, these cadets may come to be regarded as really useful officers of the Indian army."

Sir Malcolm Grover, addressing the cadets, said, inter alia: "Your six months' course has been in every respect—in respect of discipline, progress and work—most satisfactory. With regard to discipline the conduct all round has been exemplary. With regard to your everyday behavior, I, as living in Quetta, am able to say, on my own behalf and on that of everybody else who lives in the station, that the cadets have established and maintained a reputation for conduct which leaves nothing but pleasant recollections behind them when they go."

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

Edinburgh, Scotland.—On the recommendation of the Senate, the court of the University of Edinburgh has approved of the addition of military science to the department of science, as a subject for graduation in arts, and of the classification of the above subject as cognate with geography. They also approved of the regulations that only those cadets of the officers' training corps who give a pledge that they intend to apply for a commission in His Majesty's forces at the end of their university training will be allowed to select the subject of military science as a qualifying course for graduation in arts, and that students who take military science and geography as cognate subjects will be required to take military history as one of their remaining subjects for the degree.

at any other time, and it is worth noting that during such periods it behooves those feeling the early symptoms of gripe to make haste to bed, and receive professional advice and treatment in the hope of preventing just such a complication, or some other, of which there are many.

"When it is remembered that the nose should strain, warm and moisten, the air, which it should be able to do in sufficient degree, and that besides this, it acts as a gutter to facilitate the drainage of natural secretions from the sinuses of the skull, and that its function in transmitting warm, clean air to the chamber behind the nose, should be maintained, that the ear drums may collapse, it becomes quite apparent that the total closing of this important organ, the nose, is likely to be fraught with dire consequences unless relief be soon experienced. Even temporary relief frequently given will be gratefully appreciated by these remote organs.

"Because of the serious involvement of the sinuses and the custodian tubes and drums during gripe, largely owing to the blocking of secretion, plus the specific microbe invasion, there is great liability of abscess formation in these cavities, and in the case of the ears there is a special tendency to the development of mastoiditis, which is another story.

"I may add, however, that if an earache develops during an attack of gripe, it should receive prompt attention, for in cases of suppuration of the drums the destructive process is apt to be very rapid, and is prone to invade the contiguous mastoid cells, and this process may go on until brain abscess or other serious complications threaten life.

"Whatever may happen in the Balkans, the situation of the Allies here will not be affected by it. The Germans know that the final issues of the conflict must be fought out in the west,

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Shirts, fancy and dress—Reg. \$2.00	\$1.65	3 for	\$3.25
Shirts—Reg. \$1.50	\$1.15	Neckwear. Reg. \$2.00	\$1.35
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LIGHT ON GERMAN SOCIALISM BY NOTED ANTE-BELLUM WRITER

Propaganda Assisted by Vast Sympathetic Vote — Party Made Important Reservations With Regard to Pacifism — Bismarck's Social Legislation Not Real Socialism, But a Phase of Autocratic Government—Old Ideas of Feudal Protections.

Books written before the war and dealing with Germany and German conditions have a special value just now, for even with the best intentions in the world it is very difficult to obtain reliable evidence as to the German character. Since the war British writers have run the moral gamut in describing Britain's chief enemy, one depicting the German people as all saints and another as all sinners, while between these extremes there are innumerable pictures with varying proportions of light and shade.

"Contemporary Socialism," a well-known work by John Rae, an Edinburgh Scotsman, who has written largely on social and economic topics, has a great deal to say about Germany. Its argument is decidedly against Socialism. As the book was originally published in 1884, although revised as recently as 1908, whatever bias or prejudice it reflects cannot emanate from the present war. In this respect it can be said, like the dictionary, to be a most impartial book. Mr. Rae is said to be a relative of Dr. John Rae, whose Arctic journey in search of the remains of Sir John Franklin is a famous page of Canadian history.

Kaiser a Sort of Socialist.

In the introductory chapter to "Contemporary Socialism," the author, discussing the meaning of the word "Socialism," says the following:

"The so-called State Socialism of Prince Bismarck, for example, is only, as he has himself declared, a following out of the traditions of the House of Hohenzollern, the princes of that dynasty having always counted it one of their first duties as rulers to exercise a special protection and solicitude over the poorer classes of their subjects. The old ideas of feudal protection and paternal government have charms for many minds that deplore the democratic spirit of modern society."

"In Germany they have been maintained by the feudal classes, the court and the clergy; their presence in the general intellectual atmosphere there has probably facilitated the diffusion of socialist views; and they have certainly led to the curious phenomenon of a Conservative Socialism, in which the most obstinately conservative interests in the country go to meet the Social Democrats half way, and promise to do everything to get them better wages if they will but come to church again and pray for the Kaiser. . . . On the strength of this analogy, Prince Bismarck and the German Emperor are sometimes spoken of as Socialists, because they believe, like the latter, that the state should exercise a general or even a particular providence over the industrial classes."

Fertile Soil for Socialism.

Having promised that Socialism really means "revolutionary social democracy," Rae says, "one would expect to find it most widely and acutely developed where the social condition of the lower classes is most precarious, where political democracy is already a matter of popular agitation, and where previous revolutions have left behind them an unquiet and revolutionary spirit—a 'valetudinary habit,' as Burke calls it, 'of making the extreme medicine of the state its daily bread.'

"All these conditions are present in Germany—the country in which Socialism has made the most remarkable and rapid advance," Rae continues. Quoting official figures, he tells us that in 1875 six million persons, representing with their families

osophy is outlined by Rae in the same chapter, and, as will be seen, the paragraphs are of considerable present interest:

"The favorite theory on which the German State Socialists proceed seems to be that men are entitled to an equalization of opportunities, to an immunity, as far as human power can secure it, from the interposition of chance and chance. That at least is the view of Prof. Adolph Wagner, whose position on the subject is of considerable consequence, because he is the economist-in-ordinary to the German Government, and has been Prince Bismarck's principal adviser in connection with all his recent social legislation."

"According to Wagner, the chief aim of the state at present—in taxation and in every other form of its activity—ought to be to alter the national distribution of wealth to the advantage of the working class. All politics must become social politics; the state must turn workman's friend. . . . Now, according to Wagner, the business of the State Socialist is simply to facilitate the development of this change—to work out the transition from the constitutional to the social epoch in the best, wisest and most wholesome way for all parties concerned."

Cobden's Remarkable Picture.

The old Germany, of which many writers have given us a glimpse, the Germany of the early part of last century, the Germany which had not drunk the poisonous draught of militarism which Bismarck mixed for his countrymen, is depicted in a most striking passage quoted from Richard Cobden's reminiscences of his visit to Prussia in 1838. His words, which have truly a strange sound in these days, are as follows:

"I very much suspect that at present for the great mass of the people Prussia possesses the best government in Europe. I would gladly give up my taste for talking politics, to secure such a state of things in England. Had our people such a simple and economical government, so deeply imbued with justice to all, and aiming so constantly to elevate mentally and morally its population, how much better would it be for the twelve or fifteen millions in the British Empire, who, while they possess no electoral rights, are yet persuaded they are freemen!"

Bismarck's Social Legislation.

In one of the chapters on State Socialism, a phase of the subject to which a large part of Rae's work is devoted, we have there an interesting account of how Bismarck, at a time when his anti-Socialist legislation was in force, tried to give a Socialist color to his militarist regime. Says Rae:

"Prince Bismarck created a considerable European sensation when he first announced his new social policy in 1884, by declaring in favor of the three claims of labor, which have been so commonly regarded as the very Alpha and Omega of social revolution—the right to existence for the infirm, the right to labor for the able-bodied, and the right to superannuation for the aged. 'Give the laborer,' he said, 'the right to labor when he is able-bodied; give him the right to relief when he is sick; give him the right to maintenance when he is old; and if you do so—if you do not shrink from the sacrifice, and do not cry out about State Socialism whenever the state does anything for laborers in the way of Christian charity—then I believe you will destroy the charm of the Wyden (i.e., Social Democratic) programme."

Vast Sympathetic Vote.

It is a very common thing for English-speaking people to imagine that the enormous Socialist vote polled in Germany represents so many convinced Socialists. As to this, Rae has the following illuminating statement: "According to Bébel's estimate, there are in the German Empire at most 200,000 convinced Socialists, and they

find themselves followed at the polls by a mixed multitude of three millions odd, who come to them, not because they care anything in the world for the doctrine taught or for the remote ideal they may never see, but solely because they want a little present help in present trouble. The address of the grievances that are actually oppressing them, and because they believe the Social Democrats to be the party that is most ready to take up their cause."

"The Socialist leaders are fond of disclaiming being under illusions, and they are under no illusions on this subject. Every man standing in practical life," said Bébel at Erfurt in 1891, "knows that it is not by our ultimate goal that we have attracted these hundreds of thousands. Of our ultimate goal they are only too ready to say, What is the good of us working for a goal that we shall perhaps never live to see? . . . Their goal is not our Social Democratic goal. They came to us merely because they saw our party to be the only one that made the sufferings of the working classes the subject of public agitation, or gave itself any concern about the improvement of their condition."

Attitude Towards War.

In reviewing the general Socialist movement from 1891 to 1908 Rae contends that the German Social Democrats have latterly made material advances in the direction of co-operating with other political parties. He states that while they still refuse to drink Hochs to the Kaiser, they gave a silent assent as long ago as 1897 to a vote of 40,000,000 marks for increasing the artillery. After citing the extreme stand against war taken by the French Socialist Hervé (now fighting with the French battalions), Rae says:

"Bébel said in his evidence at the trial of Dr. Liebknecht in October, 1907, that there was not a single Social Democrat in Germany who agreed with Hervé. That means they would all stand by their country if their country were attacked, but what if she were the aggressor? Dr. Liebknecht, who, by the way, is a son of the old party leader, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment for recommending a military strike against an unpopular war, but the German Socialists generally would probably not go that length."

"At any rate, when Jaurès and the United Socialists of France brought before the Stuttgart Congress of September in the same year a proposal to the effect that the nation which refuses to refer a quarrel to arbitration should be treated as the aggressor, and resisted by a general strike, by disobedience to military orders, and by an armed insurrection, the German members, while as strong as ever for preventing war, could not accept those methods of prevention, and the congress ended the discussion by a general motion which left the whole question uncheckered."

The "New Programme."

In this same chapter, Rae quotes in full the "new programme" of the German Social Democrats. This, presumably the existing programme of the party, was drafted by Engels and adopted at the Erfurt congress of 1891. It is quite lengthy, but the only direct reference to militarism is in clause 3, which reads as follows:

"Military instruction for all, to produce universal efficiency for defence. A people's army of defence instead of a standing army. Decision on peace and war by the representatives of the people. Settlement of all international disputes by arbitration."

Kaiser on Political Parsons.

Almost at the end of the book, which is a ponderous tome of 555 pages, Rae quotes an interesting statement by the Kaiser in regard to political parsons:

"The Christian Socialists have continued on the hazy tenor of their way without occasioning observation, except when thrown for a moment before the public attention by a vigorous denunciation of them by the German Emperor in 1896, in a telegram to Privy Councillor Hinzpeter, Pastor Stoedeker, the founder of the Protestant Christian Socialist party, had just separated himself from the Conservative party, because he found them as inaccessible to his social-political ideas as he found the Social Democrats to be to his ideas of divine right and ecclesiastical privilege."

"And the Emperor wired to his Privy Councillor: Stoedeker has ended, as I years ago supposed he would. Political parsons are an 'Unding' (neither one thing nor another). Every Christian is 'Social.' Christian-Social is nonsense, and leads to self-assumption and intolerance, both running directly in the teeth of Christianity."

PLAN TO CELEBRATE YALE ANNIVERSARIES.

New Haven, Conn.—Plans are announced for the celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the removal of Yale College from Saybrook, Conn., to New Haven, and of the fiftieth anniversary of the Yale school of fine arts, next fall. A feature of the anniversary, on Oct. 21, will be a pageant in the Yale bowl, in which 4000 persons will participate. The spectacle will be in charge of Francis H. Markee of London and New York, a graduate of Yale who helped plan the last coronation pageant in London.

Lehigh.—The university has received a gift of \$27,500 to be used for the completion of the Taylor stadium, the construction of which exceeded the expected cost.

HONOUR ROLL OF MOUNT ALLISON IS NOW ISSUED

Long List Reflects Very Great Credit on Maritime College.

MANY MEN WELL KNOWN

Most of the Names on the Roll of Honor Are Those of Undergraduates.

The Mount Allison honor roll list to date bears the names of many well known Maritime men who are fighting for King and country. The following is the list. The class year follows the name and where the student did not graduate the year is enclosed in brackets:

Ainley, Dr. W. E., '99.
Atkinson, H. C., '07.

Armstrong, Lieut. R. McL. ('16).

Anglin, Lieut. G. G. ('18).

Appley, P. ('17).

Appleton, C. ('17).

Barnes, L. S., '15.

Borden, Dr. Russell, '08.

Boone, G. V. ('11).

Black, Brig.-Major F. B., '87.

Borden, Lieut.-Col. A. H., '03.

Burchell, Fred.

Burchell, Frank ('17).

Butler, W. R. ('17).

Barrett, G. ('17).

Barrett, G. ('17).

Beattie, A. E. ('18).

Bartlett, Lieut. R. W. ('17).

Black, Alex. ('15).

Briggs, C. C. ('18).

Blair, H. S. ('18).

Brown, R. M. (Ac.)

Beer, H. (Ac.)

Burke, Lieut. A.

Drophny, Lieut. Byron ('17).

Bazeley, G. C. ('17).

Calkin, Lieut. J. ('16).

Charman, M. K. ('17).

Connell, Capt. E. K., '01.

Cameron, J. A.

Curtis, P. ('13).

Chambers, Stanley ('13).

Carter, Lieut. A. D. ('16).

Clark, Percy ('19).

Charters, D. J. ('14).

Clay, E. H. ('11).

Clark, Wm. ('Ac.)

Craig, F., '13.

Dakin, Lieut. W. A., '04.

Day, Major F. P., '03.

Day, Dr. F. B., '95.

Dicee, A. W. ('16).

Dinnis, A. C. ('17).

Davies, H. C. ('17).

Dewberry, A. P. ('18).

Dunham, C. G. ('14).

Elderkin, V. C. ('11).

Emerson, G. (Ac.)

Evans, Lieut. E. R.

Fletcher, Carl.

Fraser, Sergt. F. W., '12.

Fraser, Fred.

Fergusson, G. K.